

Pharmaceutical Solids by K. R. Morris (Ed. H. G. Brittain, Marcel Dekker, 1995),
 incorporated herein by reference. Isolated site hydrates are ones in which the water
 molecules are isolated from direct contact with each other by intervening organic
 5 molecules. In channel hydrates, the water molecules lie in lattice channels where they
 are next to other water molecules. In metal-ion coordinated hydrates, the water
 molecules are bonded to the metal ion.

When the solvent or water is tightly bound, the complex will have a well-defined
 10 stoichiometry independent of humidity. When, however, the solvent or water is weakly
 bound, as in channel solvates and hygroscopic compounds, the water/solvent content
 will be dependent on humidity and drying conditions. In such cases, non-stoichiometry
 will be the norm.

15 The compounds of the invention may exist in a continuum of solid states ranging from
 fully amorphous to fully crystalline. The term 'amorphous' refers to a state in which the
 material lacks long range order at the molecular level and, depending upon
 temperature, may exhibit the physical properties of a solid or a liquid. Typically such
 materials do not give distinctive X-ray diffraction patterns and, while exhibiting the
 20 properties of a solid, are more formally described as a liquid. Upon heating, a change
 from solid to liquid properties occurs which is characterised by a change of state,
 typically second order ('glass transition'). The term 'crystalline' refers to a solid phase in
 which the material has a regular ordered internal structure at the molecular level and
 gives a distinctive X-ray diffraction pattern with defined peaks. Such materials when
 25 heated sufficiently will also exhibit the properties of a liquid, but the change from solid to
 liquid is characterised by a phase change, typically first order ('melting point').

Also included within the scope of the invention are multi-component complexes (other
 than salts and solvates) of compounds of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable
 30 salts thereof wherein the drug and at least one other component are present in
 stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amounts. Complexes of this type include clathrates
 (drug-host inclusion complexes) and co-crystals. The latter are typically defined as
 crystalline complexes of neutral molecular constituents which are bound together
 through non-covalent interactions, but could also be a complex of a neutral molecule
 35 with a salt. Co-crystals may be prepared by melt crystallisation, by recrystallisation from

solvents, or by physically grinding the components together - see Chem Commun, 17, 1889-1896, by O. Almarsson and M. J. Zaworotko (2004), ~~incorporated herein by reference~~. For a general review of multi-component complexes, see J Pharm Sci, 64 (8), 1269-1288, by Haleblan (August 1975), ~~incorporated herein by reference~~.

5

The compounds of the invention may also exist in a mesomorphic state (mesophase or liquid crystal) when subjected to suitable conditions. The mesomorphic state is intermediate between the true crystalline state and the true liquid state (either melt or solution). Mesomorphism arising as the result of a change in temperature is described as 'thermotropic' and that resulting from the addition of a second component, such as water or another solvent, is described as 'lyotropic'. Compounds that have the potential to form lyotropic mesophases are described as 'amphiphilic' and consist of molecules which possess an ionic (such as $\text{-COO}^-\text{Na}^+$, $\text{-COO}^-\text{K}^+$, or $\text{-SO}_3^-\text{Na}^+$) or non-ionic (such as $\text{-N}^+\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$) polar head group. For more information, see Crystals and the Polarizing Microscope by N. H. Hartshorne and A. Stuart, 4th Edition (Edward Arnold, 1970), ~~incorporated herein by reference~~.

10

15

20

25

The compounds of the invention may be administered as prodrugs. Thus certain derivatives of compounds of formula (I) which may have little or no pharmacological activity themselves can, when administered into or onto the body, be converted into compounds of formula (I) having the desired activity, for example, by hydrolytic cleavage. Such derivatives are referred to as 'prodrugs'. Further information on the use of prodrugs may be found in 'Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, Vol. 14, ACS Symposium Series (T Higuchi and W Stella) and 'Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design', Pergamon Press, 1987 (ed. E B Roche, American Pharmaceutical Association).

30

Prodrugs can, for example, be produced by replacing appropriate functionalities present in a compound of formula (I) with certain moieties known to those skilled in the art as 'pro-moieties' as described, for example, in "Design of Prodrugs" by H Bundgaard (Elsevier, 1985).

Examples of prodrugs include phosphate prodrugs, such as dihydrogen or dialkyl (e.g. di-tert-butyl) phosphate prodrugs. Further examples of replacement groups in

3-([4-(4-Chloro-3-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-([4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-amine,
 3-([4-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-([4-[4-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-([4-[4-(Pentafluoro- λ^6 -sulfanyl)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 4-([4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-amine,
 3-([4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]methyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-(1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-[(1*S*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl]oxetan-3-amine,
 3-[(1*R*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl]oxetan-3-amine,
 3-(1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-[(1*S*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl]oxetan-3-amine,
 3-[(1*R*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]ethyl]oxetan-3-amine,
 3-(1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]propyl)oxetan-3-amine,
 3-[(1*S*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]propyl]oxetan-3-amine, and
 3-[(1*R*)-1-[4-[4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]propyl]oxetan-3-amine,

or a tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound or tautomer.

7. The compound of formula (I) or a tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound or tautomer, according to any one of claims 1 to 6, for use as a medicament.
8. The compound of formula (I) or a tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound or tautomer, according to any one of claims 1 to 6, for use in the treatment of pain.
9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a tautomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound or tautomer, as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6.